TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1981.

Amusements To-Bay. Bijos Opera House—The Masotis. Romaeli's Museum—Broatway and 9th it. Haverly's \$4th Nt. Theatre—Commercial D. Haveely's Niblo's Garden-liller Labor. Median Square Theatre-The Professor. Metropolitan Concret Hail-Corret. Wallack's Theatre—The World. Windsor Theatre—Othelia.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evenius before six o'clack.

Probabilities.

Mr SAMUEL H. BRADLEY of Cattaraugus, member of the Assembly, has testified under onth that Mr. LOREN B. SESSIONS of Chautauqua, member of the Scnate, paid him two thousand dollars cash to vote for CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW of New York to be Senator of the United States. On his part Mr. SESSIONS has sworn that he never offered to bribe Mr. BRADLEY to vote for DEPEW, and never

said anything to him about money. One of these two members of the Legislature has committed perjury. Apart from their own oaths, no evidence has yet been produced on either side which positively sustains the averment of either Mr. BRAD-LEY or Mr. SESSIONS. We trust that the investigation now going on in the Legislature, and the subsequent investigation which it is the duty of the District Attorney of Albany County to set up, may afford such evidence; but meanwhile there are certain notorious facts in the case which require to be considered, and which have a bearing upon the probabilities of the subject.

Mr. Bradley's personal character appears to be fair. Nothing is alleged against him. He is known as a respectable business man. So far as we are informed, he has never figured as a lobby agent, and has not been connected with any pursuit of any kindred nature. No one says he is not to be believed under oath.

Moreover, if Mr. BRADLEY is a perjurer, and if he has brought a false charge against Mr. SESSIONS, the fact demonstrates a most infamous conspiracy directed both against Mr. Sessions and against Mr. Derew; and to this conspiracy Gen. Sharpe, the Speaker of the Assembly, is not merely a party, but one of the chief and most guilty heads.

Now, Gen. Sharpe has been known to the people of this State for a great many years. He has filled very responsible posts both in the army and in civil life, and during all this time nothing has ever been known or said of him that could justify the charge or the suspicion of his being or becoming guilty of any crime whatever. We do not agree with him in polities; but we are ready to testify that he bears the reputation of an honest, highminded, and patriotic citizen. It will require something much more strongly corroborated than the oath of Loren B. Sessions to establish a charge of this kind against the integrity of GEORGE H. SHARPE.

Such are the probabilities of the case on the BRADLEY side; and now let us look at those which regard the other party.

Mr. Sessions was a lobby agent for years before he became a Senator. The whole art and science of corrupting legislators is perfeetly known to him. He is an old hand at the business; and understands all that it implies.

Mr. Sessions is a supporter of Mr. Depew Mr. DEPRW is himself a practised lobby agent. For years he has been employed habitually at Albany during the meeting of the Legislature as the agent of the New York Central Railroad-of Mr. VANDERBILT. Mr. VANDERBILT is a very rich man, accustomed to act for himself upon the Legislature, preventing or promoting legislation as his interests may dictate. If he should take a fancy to send Mr. DEPEW to the United States Senate as his representative and friend, he would naturally say to him "Go ahead, and spend all the money that may be necessary to win in the canvass." And the money would certainly be ready.

These are the probabilities in the case or the two sides; but we earnestly hope that the question will not remain, as it now is, it a condition of mere probability, but that positive proof will be obtained and positive justice administered.

The So-called Treasury Investigation. As soon as the inquiry into the contingent expenses of the Treasury touched the higher grade of officials, and exposure would

it stopped suddenly. Congress voted half a million of dollars in the last four years for contingencies of this department, enumerated generally in the estimates. The control of the purchases passed practically into the hands of two men, one called the custodian, who bought the supplies and had charge of the property, and the other the chief clerk, who ap

proved the accounts. This custodian, one PITNEY, was the agent of Mr. Sherman, while Secretary, for the collection of his large rental, and for the management of his property. That relation to the head of the department gave PITNEY exceptional influence, which he utilized with profit. The chief clerk, J. K. UPTON, also improved his opportunities, and when he was promoted to be Assistant Secretary he carried with him the privilego of certifying Pitney's accounts, which be longed to the office he had vacated. Their subordinates, who saw how business was managed, and how fine carpets, furniture, and a multitude of costly articles disappeared after short use, naturally took a share in the stealing.

When Mr. SHERMAN went out of office, and an honest chief clerk could assert his proper authority, this scandalous corruption, that had been notorious for years, was brought to a halt. Mr. WINDOM could not avoid an investigation without condoning the crime. It appeared from Pitney's testimony that Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. UPTON, the Assistant Secretary, Mr. LAMPHERE, appointment clerk, and others of lower degree, had, in various forms, been personal beneficiaries of systematic plunder. Public property was converted to their use with-

out payment. When asked to testify under oath to the facts he had alleged, PITNEY refused posttively, and gave as a reason that his testimony would compromise superiors in office. The committee appointed by Mr. WINDOM have no power over PITNEY, as he well understood when the demand was made. The most that can be done will be to dismiss him from office, and to send some of the small confederates to keep him company.

When this is done, this reform Adminis tration, with Gen. GARFIELD for the chief reformer, will, perhaps, shout over the achievement, and then the guilty chiefs will think themselves seeme Did not John Shenman swallow the camel at Cleveland last week, when he commended Postrin for a second nomination, the Councils-General and the communes, criminal prosecutions to the bribery or at-

LING in the back, and glorified WINDOM as

He had previously complained that the Administration was seeking to smirch his character by exposing secrets which should have been concealed. Now the relations are lovely, and a seal has been put upon the scandals of the Treasury. Who is to break that sent? Certainly not GARFIELD nor WINDOM as things now stand.

The courtesy of the Senate protects both sides against formal investigation. Republicans and Democrats alike stand by their order and all its privileges and all its failings. Once open the door to inquisition and there is no knowing whose turn would come next. So it is kept double-barred. Attorneys of great corporations with large annual retainers, speculators in legislation, jobbers, Ring agents, patriots who vote on JAY GOULD's orders, and the holders of purchased seats, make merry over the protection assured by mutual interest in secrecy. But they may some day come to grief.

Much will depend upon the organization of the House in December, whether any attempt will be made to uncover the rottenness which is known to exist in the Treasury, and in all the departments without exception. Under cover of the hypocrisy and cant of the Fraudulent Administration, thievery was the rule, beginning in the White House. The country will be shocked when the petty larceny of men supposed to be respectable, and filling the highest trusts, is exposed to view. When JOHN SHERMAN and WILLIAM M. EVARTS charge their travelling expenses to the Treasury, what is to be expected of partisan clerks who get a chance to put their hands into the public coffers? In many respects Hayesism was more despicable than Grantism. It was the difference between a daring burglar and s contemptible sneak thief.

Gambetta's Rebuff.

The French Senate has rejected the bill by which the Chamber of Deputies saw fit to provide for the election of its own members. This would be a grave step on the part of an upper House in any parliamentary system, and it cannot be taken with impunity by a body deprived by the method of its formation and its present composition of any solid hold on the respect and confidence of France.

In Great Britain, which supplies the model of parliamentary institutions, the equality of powers, which is nominally vested in the two branches of the Legislature, is in practice subject to an important restriction. From considerations of obvious weight and propriety, each Chamber is virtually permitted to determine the conditions under which its members shall take their seats. This deference to the wishes of a particular assembly in matters where it is the chief party in interest has gradually been extended, in the case of the House of Commons, to measures governing the election of its members, and even to those altering the distribution of the franchise. It is true that in 1830 the Lords resisted, for a time, the first Reform bill; but that measure not only bestowed the suffrage on many places before unrepresented, but disfranchised a multitude of boroughs in whose privileges the great landowners seated in the upper House were specially concerned. The House of Lords received, however, on that occasion a lesson which has never been forgotten. This was proved in 1867, when no effort was made by the Peers to defeat the sweeping provisions of the second Reform bill, although, after a prolonged and acrimonious struggle, they were carried through the lower House only by a small majority. As to the substitution of the ballot for vivi voce voting, the Peers were far too shrewd to set aside a decision of the Commons touching the proper mode of choosing members of Parliament. So too, at the present time. It is avowed by the organs of British Conservatives that their party, which is dominant in the House of Lords, must make a stand against the Irish Land bill, or not at all; for that Chamber would risk its own existence by opposing the reform of the county franchise to which the GLADSTONE Cabinet will presently address itself.

liste for the scrulin d'arrondissement, as finally passed by the Chamber of Deputies, night, without serious com ces have been amended by the Senate in one particular. A clause of the measure would, in its practical operation, have increased by perhaps fifty the number of members in the Chamber, and this increment would have accrued almost exclusively to the benefit of those constituencies which the friends of GAMBETTA are well nigh certain to control. It was bring down others of still great consequence, this provision which awoke the apprehensions of ROCHEFORT and the so-called noncompromisers generally, but their denunclations were strangely illogical, inasmuch as the increased representation was exactly in proportion to the gain in population. This clause, nevertheless, on which no great stress was laid during the debates in the lower Chamber, might perhaps have been stricken out by the Senate without exposing the source of its own authority to angry and indignant question, provided, of course, the main principle of the bill had received its sanction. Through the active opposition, however, of M. Wadding-TON-who on this occasion cooperated with M. DUFAURE and M. JULES SIMON in bringing the Left Centre to the aid of the Monarchists—the measure was rejected in its entirety. It follows that the next general election, which will probably take place in July, will be conducted in conformity with the scrutin d'arrondissement. It is also probable that M. Waddington has cut short his political career, which at one time was full of promise, and it is certain that from this time forth the French people will be stirred up to inquire what this Senate is which has ventured to dictate the conditions under which the members of the popu-

Now, the bill substituting the scrutin de

lar assembly shall be chosen. The French Senate can ill sustain a scrutiny of its antecedents. No upper House in any existing parliamentary system has, if we look to the essence rather than to the form of things, such a doubtful warrant for its authority; nor has any analogous body such a slender claim on the trust and sympathy of the nation it purports to represent. When we remember the circumstances under which it was established, the avowed purpose of its organizers, and the reactionary character of a large element in its present composition, we must acknowledge that the Senate is an anachronism and an importinence in the midst of republican France. In the last days of the Versailtes Assembly it had been demonstrated by numerous elections that the menarchical majority in that body by no means reflected the will of the people, Thereupon the Senate was artfully constructed, for the purpose of folling the intentions of the nation, and of crippling the energies of the Republican regime, which, much to their distaste, the monarchists

were forced to sanction. Instead, therefore,

of allowing all the Senators to be chosen by

and endorsed Garrierd, and stabbed Conk- they filled a large part of the seats with their own partisans, appointed, moreover, not for a term of years, but for life, and they provided further that all vacancies belonging to a certain category should be filled by the Senate itself. Only a part of the upper House was suffered to be chosen by the popular constituencies, and these members alone are invested with an authentic mandate, deserving of recognition under a republican form of government. Every Senator who holds his seat for life as a nominee of the monarchical majority in the Versailles Assembly, and every Senator elected while the creatures of that Assembly commanded a majority in the Senate, will and ought to be ejected from his seat, when republican France shall demand a revision of the Constitution. Such men have no moral right to take part in the deliberations of a body intrusted with large functions in a democratic commonwealth. They were put where they are by a trick; they remain there upon sufferance; and they will be brushed aside the moment France perceives that they have the assurance to

be troublesome. It is true that the majority by which GAMBETTA carried the Scrutin de Liste bill through the Chamber of Deputies was in some degree recruited from the Right. This fact may prevent a second submission of the measure to that body during the present session of the Legislature, though such would be the step which in analogous circumstances would probably be taken in the House of Commons. It will not avail, however, to justify the action of the Senate. However the majority was composed, it expressed the deliberate will of the Chamber of Deputies, and whether its volition can be thwarted by a body of tainted origin and suspected proclivities will be left to the decision of the French people.

Caucus.

For many years the rule of caucus in the Republican party has been absolute. No rebellion has been tolerated for a moment and the substantial profits of the system may be seen on every page of our history since the war. It is apparently the only method of holding a party together, of concentrating its efforts, or of gathering the fruits of its struggles.

But the Administration has adopted a device at Albany which may return to plague the inventors at Washington. Its men refuse to go into caucus, which is worse than a bolt, because it is a blow at the system itself, and not a mere objection to its management in a particular instance. Good party men may justify opposition to the decree of a caucus in which they participated, on the ground that the caucus exceeded its authority or that the result was unfairly or corruptly reached But when they decline to go into caucus at all, they cease to be party men and deliberately put off that character. They have withdrawn, and are a law unto themselves. Their purposes are so completely opposed to those of their inte associates, that they cannot meet with them, or subject themselves to the usual processes by which harmony is obtained, but must act independently or set up an organization of their own. This has practically been done at Albany, and it is now plain that the hostility between the two Republican factions is more intense than between either of them and the Demo eratic party. Treachery and bribery and machine arrogance on the one side, and corruption and intimidation by patronage on the other, are only a few of the accusations which they bring against each other. Can they ever honestly unite in the election of Senators, or in anything else? Or is it possible for either to draw enough recruits from the other to make it a majority by any

sort of appeal to conscience or conviction The refusal of the Administration people to go into caucus has undoubtedly rendered Mr. Conkling's reflection, by the present Legislature at least, impossible. The immediate object of the desperate move has been accomplished. But have the remote consequences been counted also? This is not a mere local contest. Mr. CONKLING is the leader of a distinct wing of the Republican party of the Union. He stands for GRANT, for the Old Guard, for all Republicans who revolted at the surrender of HAYES and GAR-FIELD to the Southern Democrats, and who believe in strong government, with strong men at the head. Mr. Conkling may be shut out of the hearts of that great Republican host. The fight is begun at Albany, but it will not end there. That is only a skirmish. Wherever an eye is cast the Stalwarts may be seen making ready for a long and terrible struggle to regain that control

of the party which they contend was wrested from them by unfair means. When Congress meets, it will be their turn to decline the caucus. The Senate is Democratic now; it requires two Senators from New York willing to go into caucus to make it Republican again. The House will in any event be Republican by a bare majority. If the spirit which pre valls at Albany shall prevail at Washington, are the Stalwarts likely to go into caucus with the Administration men in order to enable them to organize another machine with which to run over and crush them? They are not the men they have been taken for if they do not better the instruction they have received at Albany.

The Bribery Cases and the District Attorney.

We observe that the District Attorney of the county of Albany is a constant attendant upon the proceedings before the BRAD-LEY-SESSIONS Investigating Committee. This is well, for he may thus ascertain some facts and catch a few hints that will be of value to him in the discharge of the very serious duties which this case and the others of like nature have develved upon him under the Constitution of this State.

If, however, the District Attorney is thoroughly read in the history of cases of this sort which have arisen at Albany within the past thirty-five years, he will know that no former investigation by a committee of the Senate or Assembly into the alleged corruption of members of the Legislature ever reached any practical result so far as the implicated members were concerned. In several instances, a strong array of proof has been laid before committees which seemed to bear heavily upon members but either from the lack of proper handling of the testimony, or the intermeddling spirit of faction, or an unwarranted stretch of charity, or the ostentatious sacrifice of a feeble lobbyist as a scapegoat, or from some more disgraceful cause, none of these investigations ever probed far enough to seriously damage the reputations of Senators of

Assembly men The inefficiency of investigations by the Legislature, and the failure of existing laws to meet the emergency, led to the adoption in 1874 of the stringent constitu tional amendment known as Article XV. I was prepared by able jurists, and so framed as to completely cover such cases as those before the BRADLEY-SESSIONS committee The proceedings authorized by this article are the application of the sternest modes of

tempted bribery of all kinds of public officers. The article sweeps away much of the technicalities behind which corrupt officials had been wont to hide, and lays its heavy hand on all participants in the transaction

One of the excellent features of this con stitutional provision is that it designates the officer who is to set its machinery in motion. He is the District Attorney of the county where the crime is charged to have been committed. If he neglects to faithfully prosecute an alleged offence which in any way comes to his knowledge, the Governor must turn him out of office. If the Governor fails to do this, he himself is liable to impeachment and expulsion from office.

The cases before the legislative committee have come to the knowledge of the District Attorney of Albany, for he has been present at the investigations. The Governor clearly understands the charges, and he knows the duty of the District Attorney.

The people demand thorough work in these matters. The District Attorney is clothed with the whole power of the ju diciary in the premises. He should not rely much upon the labors of the committee. Their proceedings thus far lead to the presumption that in handling these grave questions they will follow in the footsteps of their predecessors in analogous circumstances. The District Attorney has a rare opportunity to do the State a great service. His course will be watched with care and solicitude, and if he prosecutes these cases with vigor and skill, he will have the support of all honest men.

The Disgrace Rests Upon the Party. So long as it remains a mystery whether one Republican member of the Legislature offered to purchase the vote of another with money, or that other preferred a false charge of bribery against his brother Republican and both members continue to occupy a good standing in their party, a deep stain attaches to the whole Republican party as a party.

In one sense a person is accountable only for his own acts. But one of his acts is the choice of his associates and his identification with them.

Here is a party holding among its esteemed one of the basest and wickedest of public men, though which one of two is the guilty man has not yet been made conclusively to appear. But if a party is so imbued with corruption that the precise ocation of such a crime, though fixed within its ranks, cannot be ascertained, may it not be justly said that such a party has already survived its period of usefulness?

Gen. Sherman's Vanity.

A correspondent, in THE SUN of yesterday called attention to the circumstance that Gen. SHERMAN, in his address to the graduating class at West Point, advised them not to despise civilians. This under our free and equal institu-

The poor young men, fed, clothed, and educated by the bounty of a generous people, are respectfully cautioned by a veteran

of their own order not to look down with ontempt on their benefactors. Is there any occasion for such advice? If there be, then we say, with our correspondent, it is high time that West Point should

be abolished.

An interesting question is now disturbing the public schools of this city. Last week the annual examinations took place for the admission of boys to the City College, and for the admission of young ladies to the Normal College. For these examinations the necessary questions had, of course, been prepared beforehand. These crestions were designed to be kept secret, but it appears that Mr. John BOYLE, principal of the school in Fifty-seventh street, by some surreptitious means procured the questions in history, arithmetic, and geography in season to drill his pupils upon them so that they could go up for examination apparently much better fitted than the pupils of ther schools whose principals had no previous

acquaintance with the examination papers. As the same questions were also designed for use at the Normal College, he communicated hem to Miss BuoDERROE, the head of the girls department in his school, who not only took advantage of them for her own pupils, but communicated them to two other teachers in other

The facts having been brought to the notice of some members of the Board of Education, her have investigated them so far as to ascertain that the surreptitious copy of the paper was blained by Mr. Boyan, who gave it to the three indies. Mr. Boyle refuses to disclose how he procured it, and there, for the present, the inoutry has storned. What course the Roard of Education will finally adopt we do not know. Justice, however, seems to require that Mr. BOYLE should be dismissed.

The somewhat celebrated Railroad Commission bill was taken out of Senator Wagner's pocket yesterday and adversely reported by the Senate committee. It now lies on the table, and there is no probability of its passage.

Last winter was usbered in on the Pacific oast by unusually long spells of heavy rain. and was marked later by severe storms and by freshets that had not been equalled in twenty years. Summer has opened on our side of the ontinent with weather that resembles the beginning of last winter in the Pacific States. It remains to be seen whether the similarity is to continue throughout the season. Though this might make it a very unusual summer, it would only be in keeping with the eccentricities of temperature and of weather generally that have een observed in various parts of the world during the past two years, and that have to some extent borne out the predictions of remarkable phenomena to be witnessed in conseence of the unusual positions of the planetary bodies. War, pestilence, and the end of the world have been predicted. These have not come, but we have had extraordinary weather.

The Colorado ranchmen are apparently suspicious and restless as they see that the sum-mer is passing and still there is no Ute war. Perhaps considering themselves injured in this matter, about a hundred of them attacked a band of Utes on the Big Bend of the Dolores the other day, and succeeded in killing two before the rest escaped. The explanation furnished for this exploit is that the settlers have determined to defend their rights, "and not to await the movements of the Government toward peace negotiations," The troops in that region, who are intended to keep the Utes in order, might by way of a change, turn their attention to these white lawbreakers.

Had the brewers been supplied with weather to order, they could hardly have selected any better suited to dampen the ardor of their striking workmen and to lessen the public demand for their beverage than that which has favored them since Pfingst Montag. By the time ordinary June weather comes they hope to have bridged over the strike, and to have a accustomed their new hands to their work as to supply a thirsty public, no matter how great the call. Meanwhile the employees have, on their side, gained a point. They have brought down the labor hours to a more reasonable limit, and once down, these hours are likely to stay,

The first volume of the "Breeders' Trotting Stat Book, "by J. H. Saunders, has just been published in Chicago. According to the rates adopted by this stud-book, any horse with a record of 1 30, the streng dank of oras with a record of 2.30. the dam of the sire or day f A borse with a recent of 2 30, provided her sire is antered in this book, any herse whose sire and dam are entered in this book, and any herse whose sire and first and see and dam's area are entered in this book, are

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION BLOCKED

Why Mr. Pliney Refuses to Testify-Is I Upton or John Sherman ! WASHINGTON, June 12 .- That the Treasnry Department is a first-rate place where

a first-rate detective can show his abilities there is no longer any doubt. The investigation which has for a long time been going on there has come to a half, because Mr. Pitney the custodian, refuses to testify on the ground that he must shield others now or heretofore in positions above him. This excuse opens a wide field for conjecture, while it may do innocent persons great injustice. This petty officer, if possible, should be made to testify and tell the whole truth. The higher the posts held by those he would shield, all the more important is it the truth should come out. From the start this investigation has been unsatisfactory, because of the apparent dispo-

sition to shield some one. If he were a Brady, Dorsey, or a Stalwart for hurting whom there might be a special object, there are those wicked enough to insinuate there would be no holding back-that detectives would before now have been on the track. Certainly there is room for such a conjecture. Surface indications undoubtedly are promising in the Treasury investigation so far as it has gone, and the reason assigned by Pitney for refusing to testify under oath is the most promising of any. This investigation is in marked contrast with that in the Post Office Department, and, under the circumstances, one is excusable for assigning for this fact an extraordinary reason; in other words, because the boot is or the other leg. If this suggestion does any one injustice, all the greater the reason why the whole truth should come out. Some persons onclude that it is Mr. Sherman, the ex-Secretary, Mr. Pitney is trying to shield. Others think it may be only Mr. Upton, or some other subordinate. In any event, the mere refusal to estify is good ground of suspicion as to the witness himself; and when he places his refusal on the ground that he may implicate superiors in the department, a wide range of suspicion is the necessary consequence.

Considering how successful Mr. James and Mr. MacVeagh have been in exposing the Star frauds, people at once inquire why does not Secretary Windom employ detectives to work the lead struck in his department; and considering that half a million of dollars have gone omewhere, and that to the naked eye no inconsiderable part has been squadered or stolen, the occasion is ample for a detective's services But when it is considered what other and vastly greater opportunities there were for making money by individuals in connection with the public service in that department, the reasons for the rigid investigation and the employment of the best detective talent rise in every man's mind. Let no guilty man go unpunished should be Secretary Windom's rule of action. He stands well before the country. Any failure now might seriously detract from his public reputation. This is the period of investigation. Secretary Windom should be careful not to create suspicion by being reluctant to do what is necessary to expose fraud and punish the guilty.

Furthermore, why should Mr. Garffeld be less prompt to order a thorough inquiry into the affairs of the Treasury Department than he was o begin the siege of the Star conspirators? He and been just five days in office when he employed the best detective talent available to expose the operations of the Star conspirators. That delinquencies exist in the Treasury Department is as well understood now as it was that they existed in the Post Office when Garfield set the detectives at work. And why does he stand aloof from the Treasury Department if not because of the fear-the certainty, perhaps -of implicating some high character, and he not a Stalwart?

THE SHADOW ON THE MOON.

Although the eclipse of the moon on Sunday morning had no special value to science, those who saw it through telescopes soon forget the spectacle. To the naked eye, and even with an opera glass, the convex outline of the earth's shadow seemed pretty sharply defined as it swept across the moon's face. a telescope of considerable power, the edge of the shadow was seen to fade off gradually until it required sharp inspection to distinguish the ine between sunshine and shade. The absence of air on the moon makes all the shadows there sharp and black, so that the lunar scenery never appears in a twilight. But the gradual! deepening edge of the shadow in the eclipse furnished a twilight effect under which some of the familiar features had a new and interesting appearance. This was well seen as the shadow was passing off. The telescope directed near the end of the total phase to the eastern edge of the moon had in its field the Ocean of Storms, part of the Sea of Showers and the Sea of Clouds, and the craters of Aristarchus, Kepler, and Copernicus. All those, and other plains and mountains, could be easily distin-

guished in the reddish light of the eclipse. Presently, along the eastern edge of the meon's globe, which stood out against the sky with stereoscopic roundness, the returning sunlight began to break in a bright, parrow line which rapidly lengthened and grew broader. In a few minutes it had shot northward until it illuminated the peaks around the Land of Hoar Frost, and southward to the furthest confines of the Ocean of Storms, beyoud which it streamed across the Sea of Moisture to the borders of the great mountain district of which Tycho is the centre. Then the brilliant mountain Aristarchus began to shine like a star in the advancing light, and a few minutes later the sunshine flooded the shores of the Bay of Rainbows. Here the gradual brightening of the light on the cliffs and the long headlands at either end of the waterless bay formed a striking contrast to the usual illumination of objects on the moon. The shadows of the hills were not extended across the levels as during the ordinary sunrise on the moon, for the lliumination covered objects on all sides at once. But the slow increase in brightness brought out one familiar feature after another, as a surrise on the earth gradually reveals the details of a landscape.

So the shadow cropt slowly off, uncovering region after region, until the whole round face of the moon was shining again.

Mr. Bialoe's Gout and Good Spirits.

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- Mr. Blaine was prostrated with a second attack of his old enemy on Thursday. Two seizures of this kind in one week, compelling the sufferer to take to the bed, are not encouraging signs for the Secretary, who strives to make light of them while he seriously dreads their recurrence. Gout is an unsparing enemy, even when disguised as rheumatism. It insidiously undermines strength, and, in Mr. Biaine's case, has a dan gerous ambition to ascend, not unlike that of its victim. Still, the Secretary rattles away tries to be merry, but does not care to look in the glass. Those nearest to him are the most concerned about these frequent visitations. Did England Win the Berby and Grand Prix!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Except om the mere accident of tarth, I should like to know what claims America has to the recent victories of Iro ques and Fexhall.

Rolls and Fexhall.

Both animals are from English stock. They were raised by English trainers. They were steered to victory by the most aktiled of English lookeys. They were musted by English money.

When America can send to Europe horses from American raises for some schorations back, when American rainers prepare them for their engagements, when the theorems is present that the trainers in the American colleges and guide their shocks become and a serious colleges can guide their shocks become that how, I american trainers guide raised to success that how, I american trainers guide raised to guide before the first month of the first shocks that how a large and is almost guide cany with give over victories which it reality belong to England.

Assure America.

Mr. Ford's Adventure at the Ferry. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is

trange that the officials of the New Jorsey Central Rail read do not compet their ferry a floctors to wear uniorm. I had see assen to crives that terry a while are, and not knowing that they move collect on the Jersey safe, it washed straight for the heat. I was haird by a man was to decembe duranted my terriage. As he was met in uniform and as I was under the impression that they will entire to nice New York of the Treatment to pay. Thereup, who extend a poster man and was a roung to have me put out of the depot. For other assented me that the min was auditor. This was layed a sense that the min was auditor. This was layed a sense he may employ me, it has placed in a very supplement reaching. Must of the picketter of the presented to magning of a supplement that I was triving to be supplement. Yet was triving to the at my way.

"MA Paronna AYANCE Juliany City. orm. I had occasion to cross that terry a while as 204 PAVORIA AVESUE, JERSEY CITY.

THE STALWARTS' HOLD UPON THE

WASHINGTON, June 12 .- A Southern Republican temporarily in Washington, just from one of the cotton States and well posted as to Southern sentiment, submitted to a brief questioning to-day:

Among Republicans almost universally, and with not a few Democrats as well," said he, the feeling is with Conkling. Men who were andecided before Conkling's cordial telegram to Mahone, were decided after that. The New York ex-Senator is in the lead of the anti-Bourbon sentiment in all the South-a position which Garfield or Biaine might just as well as not have secured. Southern Republicans almost universally are with Conkling in his present contest. But," said the Southern gentleman who I will say is an ex-Republican Governor, "it matters little as to Governor. this whether Conkling wins or loses reclection to the Senate: he will be all the same the foremost man with the anti-Bourbon people, under whatever name they may organize. With him we can see a possibility ahead. Garfield and Blaine have blundered in not perceiving the drift of public sentiment in the South, and the opportunity it offered the Administration. Conkling's name is the best received in the South to-day of any in the country, and he has lost nothing from the way the Administration has treated him." The Southern ex-Republican Governor did not hesitate to say that the breakup which Conkling's resignation has precipitated opened the way for the reorganization of the anti-Bourbon masses in the South. "In my opinion," said he, "Conkling's movement was a long look ahead, and will be justified by

An ex-Confederate officer from another

Southern State expressed similar views:

am a Republican," said he, "because Hill, Joe Brown, and Toombs by their extreme course compel me to go there or nowhere. I look to Conkling as the leader on the way out of the woods. The anti-Bourbon masses who constitute the majority in Georgia are looking for a leader, and they see Conkling's head above all others. The Republican organization cannot combine the anti-Bourbon masses in one troop under its banner. This is true all through the The Republican organization in the South is too exclusively negro to make it the refuge of the dissatisfied whites, who have usually acted with the Democrats, but are anxious to break away and form a new platform or one similar to that which the followers of Mahone have put forth, and that has received the endorsement of Grant and Conkling. Thousands of Democrats, especially the young men, who have an idea of a future for themselves, would join such an organization. There is in Grant and Conkling a great deal to attract them. To express it plainly," said the Georgian, "there is nothing mean in either of them, and the anti-Rourbon banner, with their support and under their leadership, will win in the South. In the break-up which is coming up we are joyfully looking for this."

There is much eise that is corroborative of this view of the Southern sentiment. The Georgian whose views I have just quoted said South is too exclusively negro to make it the rejuge of the dissatisfied whites, who have usual-

king for this.

here is much else that is corroborative of a view of the Southern sentiment. The orgian whose views I have just quoted said the election of Joe Brown to the Senate was through pledges solemnly made by that gen-ties and blead this sentiment against the Bour-bon Pemoorney, instead of which he violated his pledges and became one of the worst of Bourbons.

bon Democracy, instead of which he violated his pledges and became one of the worst of Bourbons.

Besides this, the way the Administration is playing fast and loose with the straight Republicans and the Readjuster, or Mahone, factions in Virginia is not calculated to gain for it confidence or strength. A leading straight-out Republican from Virginia, now in Washington, professes to be able to assert positively that Garfield is heartily with that organization, and that there is no danger of the Administration casting its fortunes with the Mahonettes. On the other hand, the last-named faction are equally confident the influence of the Administration will be used in their favor, and that the early identification of the straight-out Republicans with the Mahonettes is an absolutely certain event. This gentleman professes confidence in the success of this faction in this fall's election, and chiefly because he thinks the Federal patronage will be dispensed in its favor.

The fact is, Garfield has no friendship for Mahone, a fact easily secounted for by the latter's affiliations with Cameron, Gorham & Co. The fact that Mahone has a vote in the United States Senate gives him power, and the characteristic indecision of the President explains his fast and loose method of dealing with the Virginia factions. To increase his embarrassment, the votes of the two Virginia members are to be won or lost for a Republicans, and principally because Cameron and Conkling are for Mahone, wherein the public will be able to discover the cross purposes and standard of this Administration's action. It is no better nor much worse in regard to this issue than as to questions in general with which it has to deal. The chances are that Mahone will not receive much aid or comfort from it, but will have to fight the Administration in Virginia and in the Senate.

Rapid Transit in the New Wards,

Mayor Grace heard arguments yesterday for and against the application of residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for a new commission to lay out routes for rapid transit railroads in that part of the city. Mr. Fordham Morris spoke against the applic tion. He said that the Suburban Rapal Transis Cor pany was at work raising money to build roads on the routes fixed by the commission appointed by Mayor Comper. The appointment of a new commission would redder doubtful the building of any railroad in the two law works, Justice James R. Angel shooks for the appoint of the commission of the commissio nts. He said that the routes had out by the mission rain through a part of the two wards we sparsely inhabited. What the people of these we of was a rajid trainent railroad on Third ave-could not be accomprished unless a new commis-

Visiting in a Corvette.

The United States steam corvette Vandalla. commanded by Capt. Richard L. Meade, salied from the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday to go on a cruise on the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia fishing grounds. The which is to protect American fishermen from the impositions which they have even soluteted to by Canalian and other fishermen. The Vanishian, however, went only as far as Hantington, which is the home of Capt. Meade, the fishermen of the Capt. Meade, the control of the Capt. Meade, the Capt. Meade, the Capt. Meade, the Capt. Meade, visited Huntington in the latter part of May last.

A Verdict by a Jury of One.

A case turning wholly on questions of law was tried on Friday last in Supreme Court, Circuit, be fore Judge Larremore. The Judge desired time to consider the questions, and the counsel for the plaintiff sin-gested that it would not be worth while to bring the solitie hirsy into court on the day to which the case was allowred, for, white to the nature of the cale, the ver-dict would be directed by the Judge. Newledge a soli-tary provides his seat in the mrs box, and rendered a verdet in accordance with the intruction of the Court.

An Ethlopian Polyglot.

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From the Wishington Post.

De Winter Dumms, a coal black negro, has receive been appointed to a \$1,000 decision in the Pendon Office. Burnay is a prosing. He was horn in Leonion, Enciand, and graduated from Trivity College, Dubin, He is said to speak with ease the French, German hallon and Ferriaguese languages, and to be conversant with Lain and Greek, He is an expert in short-hand, being able to write 200 words per induste, and has handwidning able to write 200 words per induste, and has handwidning is both dowing and uniform. Burnay states that stome time he was an official reporter of the House of Commons, He came to this country several years ago, and is now about 35 years od. A lew years ago he instruct, see the production of a wise a white woman, who is said to be quite intelligent and refined.

The Praudulent Ex-President in Europe.

From the London Truth. Mr. Hayes, the ex-President of the United ales, is coming to Europe about the end of next month d, after making a tour alreads this country, he will occed to visit Prance and tiermany. It is expected at Mr. Hayes will appear in the publist "Wesleyar apels; he is a slitting light in the denomination.

Wheeler's Chances,

They thought that I was dead, they did, Or far within the forest hid. Never to show my face a sin-The toolish men. While they are sleeping in their bods,

I, with my band of Fentherheads, Am quite as wide awake, you see, When in the woods I cast my fly,

No man can wait as well as I And all in vain mentitation bits By day and night. Four years, though beaute in the race.

And, though it cost me little toil, Rake I in the sp ti. Now, give the statesman of Malone

A grace that he may exit his own; For surely it would be no sin To count me in. White Boman stoutly sticks to mo.

My number in the first is three. Perchance my friends may make a burst, And put me first.

My vote is small, but it may grow To something as a month of so, Though traines stol my cause betray From day to day,

Altoend and a Statwart too Laintly train with either grew; On whom can they at last agree, If not an me !

SUNBEAMS.

-Sweden has tremendous anti-liquor laws. and they are almost as effective as those in Ma -Iowa City, forty years old, never had the stidings on its streets numbered until last we

hough it has a population of a thou The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is to be celebrated in San Francisco, and Secretary Lincoln has ordered a national salute to be fired from the

forts in the harbor. -Major Knorr, a German author, tries to show that the partition of Poland has not part, because the Poles are at the bottom of all the mischief done upon

the Continent of Europe.

-During the last fifteen years of slavery

the South raised 46,075,591 bales of cetton. During the first ditsen years under freedom—that is, from 1865 up to 1880—the number of bales produced was 56,438,033, -Mr. Frank D. Millet, who designed the estumes for the Greek play at Harvard, has devised a costume for the part of Collidan, which Mr. Blaste on so much praise as Gifipus, will assume at the Boston

-Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of President Buchanan, is now at Wheatland, Pa. nursing the only child left to her—a bright boy of 11, of whose return to health there is little hope. Mrs. Johnson's -A lady who, in consequence of great, re-

rerse of fortune, has been working for a fashionable milliner, says she is absolutely amazed to find to what an extent in the days of her wealth she was swindled in he bonners and dresses. -A peculiar kind of worm, grub-like in

form, about an inch long and partly encased in a silicious shell, has been found burrowing his way through suff clay in the Lord of Lorne mine, near Gold Hill, Nevada, 300 feet below the surface. -Albert Garret had from childhood always been curiously affected by thunder, but the rum-bling during a storm at St. Louis a few days ago agitated

-Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, spends the greater part of his life attending charitable organizations and philanthropic reform. His desire was to become a clerwyman of the Church of England, but his mother, the Queen, strenuously opposed it. He has al-ways been in delicate health.

-Grave apprehensions are entertained at the Vatican concerning Father Curci's new book, the publication of which is imminent. Its drift is to expose the Cardinals, who prevent Leo XIII. from pursuing a conciliatory policy. Every means has been tried to dissuade Father Curci from publication. ... The desire of two Florida young men to fight a duel was taken advantage of by their friends as

an occasion for some fun. After one discharge of blank

eartridges the nistols were loaded with powder and corn, the lokers supposing that no serious harm would be done; but a kernel put out an eye of one of them. -The water of the seven London companies deriving their supplies from the Thames and the Les, as certified by a recent official report, is described as uniformly clear and bright, as abowing whon examined chemically excellent agration and great freedom from

dictetic purposes. -Cambridge University seems not to love the aesthetic Postlethwayte and his tribe. At one of the colleges lately the leader of the aesthetes not only had his levely furniture destroyed and all his pretty knickknacks broken, but he himself was ducked, and was hapby to escape without a broken bone. His only consols s that he can call his enemies Philistines and Barts ians with a capital "B," and they do not seem to mind that at all.

-One possession among the many which

organic matter, and as leaving nothing to be desired jor

the Emperor of Germany gained by Hanover was the house in which his idolized mother was born when his father, through the favor of his brother-in-law George III of England, held the chief military appointment in Hanover. Queen Louisa died in 1810 at 35. Her husband survived her thirty years. Her memory is as green as ever in Germany, and the royal family siways meet as her grave on the day of her birth and the day of her death. -Symptoms of an outbreak of fanaticism etween liindoos and Mohammedans have manifested

themselves at Labore and elsewhere in India, notwithstanding the efforts made by the leading men of both religious to smooth over the differences. The Hindoos are the aggressors, and have given much offence by tublishing a pamphlet, which is simply a violent and ally attack upon Mohammedanism. So far the Mohammedans have shown remarkable patience under circumstances of the most wanton provocation; but it is doubtful how long they will do so.

-Mr. Cook, from the country, fell asieep in his chair on the veranda of the St. James Hotel, St. Louis, and did not awake until 4 o'clock A. M. His watch and \$500 in money had in the mean time been stolen. He was very angry, and resolved to catch the third at any cost of time and trouble. On four successive nights he feigned sleep in the same chair, with the brass chain of a brass watch hancing out temptingly, but nobody touched it. On the fifth night, however, the pickpocket returned. He had scarcely pulled out the watch when look opened fire with a revolver, and when a surgeon

noked the thief over critically, four bullets were found -The house of Hohenzollern is simply the esult of successful money lending. The Emperer Sigis aund, who flourished in the first half of the fitteenth century, being almost chronically hard up, burrowed repeatedly of Frederick of Hohenzollern, Burggraf of Nurriberg, one of the few Christians at that date who had

ouch money to lend. At length, seeing no prospect of paying what he had borrowed, and wanting yet more, as Emperor said, "Advance me \$250,000 guillen more, and take the mark of Brandenburg in payment of my whole debt to you? Thus the Burggraff of Numbers came to be the appearor of Emperors. Oaksfrom account might well be the motto of the family -In the Avenue Gabriel, Paris, under

fine morning at 11 and every evening at 5 ochek 4 mently-dressed, middle-aged, web-to-do-looking woman takes a seat on one of these benches, and there ears ber areakfast and her dinner, which a garcon from a restar-ant brongs her. This is "the lady who lives on the enches". For the post seven years, during the flow season, she is daily at her post. When her repast is fin shed, she takes out a pile of blank puper and a collection of thely sharpened pencils, and scribbles by the boat the "disacquive sur is bane," as the cossics of the quarer call her, continues her mysterious composition and

he shades of night drive her home. -One of the sturdiest feats in swimming ever performed in St. Louis was by William Barr, who when he plunged from the great bridge, desired treum mit suicide, but changed his mind on striking the water. The annuale of Clive Bersee, a brother of Rese Reser, the prima dunna, recently reported from Colorade, was marked by a similar change of purpose, but in his crehe could not save hime if. The Soldens opera compact. to whigh he belonged, were on a train which was delived on a high bridge over Clear Creek. As though subjectly conceiving the idea, he cried, " Good by all," and increase

from the platform of the car. Once in the water be tird with all his might to reach the shore, and his companion sought to assist him, but a swift current swept him awar--Stopping at a ranch on the San Antonio River, in Texas, a correspondent of the Chicago Filled saw the handsomest dogs and herses he had consistent in that region. "The proprietor," he says, "came of dressed in baggy, brown pantaloons, bed-ticking sales ders, and a Varice chip hat turned up behind his Joshua Whitcomb's. He was a very hands me mane-tall, muscular, with a manly brown ceatures of his & model, and a rich, full voice, which spake nurs the I thought at once, 'What a handsome man' How ed you come down here on a ranch? 'My two men are tick, and I'm working like a slave myself," he said terday I due out that irricating ditch, and I've drawn its loads of manure this spring myself, and spread it on the land, too." This agriculturist was the liev. Administra Murray, formerly of Boston.

... Irishmen, with all their ability, do not, as a nation, take kindly to industrial arise negated by largely endowed with the inventive faculty. After he revocation of the edict of Nantes some of the industrial exiles, who brought by their industry so much weath the countries in which they settled, were driven as if from a district in Ireland, where they tried in value is roduce mechanic arts, by the peasantry. Again wish in the last century 80 acres were selected in Cark bridge growth of multerry trees, with a view to six critish, the trees grow admirably, and all promised well, but the people could not be induced to preserve the Trades and manufactures have hever been used by sub-the Irish. At this date it is a common saving in kericia that the English trade, the Scotch farm, and the MA fill the offices. Three of the leading Valterian Ministers, Fir G.C. Doffy, Mr. O'Shanghnessy, and Mr. Hills and Allow

-The London correspondent of the Lock Mercury writes "The difficulties and missisted which have arisen between the large most ivic and the historian standy aren that as a more weak Mr. Fronde, cheering a general standard by the highest motives, transmitted member who has most distinguished form tility to him a check for a very constitution representing the profits which list arrest sale of the undertonate "Lecumins over a edging the receipt of the dead, the crit pressure which showed that she receib her just right, and not as a fee out of C. latter, setting under legal edvices at our bers of the family, not enty for this tive but to a legt un true which a --Wish w A. Wusi & the implementations causing between the